had any floating thing following her in the fashion of a prize.

These are the facts to which our government now has to apply the principles of international law. We are what is called a neutral Fower. The queen, in her proclamation of May last, has under responsible advice, declared that she and all her subjects will hold "a strict and impartial neutrality between the government of the United States of America and cortain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America." She warm her subjects against "adding to the warlike force of any ship or vessel-of-way or other armed vessel belonging to either of the contending parties." She especially recognises the ships of war and the privateers of both these "parties." and denounces the penalties of the Foreign Enistment act impurially assists any of her subjects "carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, military stores or materials for the use or service of either of the contending parties." This, is what the Queen—we mean, of course, the Queen's government—has said to her own subjects. After this recognition of the to be beliggerent, the action of the powerment must be understood to be retricted to the rights of a neutral Power a between two beliggerent nations.

Ear be it from us to attempt to resolve, upon a first

Far be it from us to attend to resolve, upon a first impression, questions which most soon arise, and which will doubtless be much apitated and tested by vast research. The Southerne's will, perhaps, ask as what right we had to allow the James Adger to relit; the Northerners will, perhaps, protest if we allow the Nashville to refit. We probably should have been in our strict right if we had refused to have anything to do with either of these ships. Vattel says that "a neutral nation is in all things to show an exact impartiality between the parties at war for should be favor one to the detriment of the other. James tradity would be a fraudulent neutrality. And he proceeds to tell us that he does not mean that the neutral nation should not afford impartial succor, but should maintain an impartial denial of succor. Even if we had done this, however, we should hardly have escape the dehaurs of a very high American authority. Mr. Whost fon, who has treated international law entirely from an American point of view, has considered this matter, and he writes thus,—"An opinion is expressed by some text writers that beligneent cruisers not only are entitled to an asylum and, hospitality in neutral ports, but have a right to bring in and self their prizes within those ports. But there seems to be nothing in the established principles of public law which can prevent the neutral State from withholding the exercise of this privilege impartially from all the belligerent Powers, or even from granting it to one of them and remaining the others. But the absence of a positive probabilition implies a permission to enter the neutral ports for these purposes." So that it would appear that by the absence of a positive probabilition both. North and South have acquired a sort of vested right to come into our ports, without prizes, and deman "asylum and hospitality."

It seems to be strange doutrine that quiet people are to be thus involved in the quarreis of boligierens at the

It seems to be strange doctrine that quiet people are to be thus involved in the quarrels of belligerents at the other side of the gib. When Heeman and Sayers had made up their minds to fight, and each went into training somewhere in England, our policy exerted themselves to take them both into custody and preserve our peace. But it seems that it is according to the law of nations for any two or more American steamers to come over here, go into training in our ports, and then steam three mills from our coast and light teat. This, however, is not the worst of the business: The Confederates in this, as in other cases, seem to have a knack of effecting what the federals only attempt. While the James Adge we wantly suspected of design to waylay a ship carrying contrabated of war, the Nashvile has actually captured and be rued the Harvey Birch, and made prisoners of her crew. How are we to perform an the duties for vigilance and protection which gach guests impose? We shall wait with some impatience to have the law of nations, so far as it rules these inconvenient vi iters, expounded to us. It would be clearly to our interest to keep them both out of our humbers. If, however, we cannot see this, we a ppeace we must let them be then alies, under pain of forfesture of the royal word. If the lawyers should so decide, it will cause a strange revolution in the ideas of the British ten poun I householder, which has always looked upon war as something terrible which takes place a long way off. He will be able to take a cetum ticket to see builts in the British channet otherwish a bound to take only an importial and

WHAT THE SHIPOWNERS AND TRADERS OF ENGLAND THINK.

[From the London Morcantile and Shipping Gazette, Nov. 22.]

The arrival of the Confederate was steamer Noshville in Southampton water with twenty nine prisoners of was on board, taken out of a federal marchantinan, whose burnt remnants he deep in the waters of the Atlantic, has created considerable excitement, and has already formed, the subject of ene ketice mineri. When, a month since, we announced, on the authority of our American arvices, that the Nashville had run the blockale at Charleston, it was be leved that she had the Southern Commissioners, Mears. Shidel and Sagan, on board, and that she had incurred the risk of capture in order ato early those gendlemen to this cautry. It now appears, however, that the stided and slava, no board, and that she had in the steamer the do a some three wocks before the Nashville standard, and that they are on their way to inclaine in one of the West India mail steamers. So far, thereto e, the visit of the Nashville to Southenmore.

one of the West India mail steamers. So far, therefore, the visit of the Mashville to Southampton is emespation. But, from all we can so a, the addition of the Nachville is sted as to necessitate an overhaid.

Sted as to necessitate an overhaid.

Sted as to necessitate an overhaid.

All the set of the article of the Mashville naturally ore ated, on a work of the control of the steam of the control of the steam of the other of the steam of the other of the steam of the other of the other of the date of the date of the other of the other of the other of the all the reflection of the All the other of the other other of the other other of the other other of the other o

is it of commerce, and crediting the noblemess of the performance to the glave lords of the revolted State 8?

NEUTRAL OPINION IN MANCHESTER.

[From the Manchester Exammer, Nov. 23.]

The entrance of the Nashville into a British port for the periose of refitting will raise one of these delicale quasi-ins of international law on which professed jurgits can best pronounce a competent opinion. If the commission of the commander, a copy of which has been published, is genuine, the legal status of the vessel is that, not of a privateer, but of a regular ship-of-war of the C nicelerate navy. The distinction, however, is not of much importance, for noither a regular ship-of-war one a privateer of either jurky would be permitted to bring a prize into our harbors, while vessels of both classes are utiled to a temporary stay. The rule is that we should reach be deligerent step delice, one, in strictures, that we heald show no facer to either. We cannot for a moment suppless that the commander of the Nashville intensis rating her at Southampton, beyond such repairs as may be requisite for her safety affoat, or that, if he had any such mountion, the British authorities would be that the commander of the Nashville intensis rating her at Southampton, beyond such repairs as may be requisite for her safety affoat, or that, if he is all any such mountion, the British authorities would be that the London Horald, Nov. 22.

If we permit the Nashville to receive any assistance in reluting her was the armaments we shall be departing from neutrality, and embroiding on selves with the federal government, and all beyond what is baroly necessary to render her seaws thy may well be looked upon with eather the Party on the State of November there was a meeting at the Admiralty of the leading members of the Cabinet. The consolitation lasted over an hour, and was suppose to have reference to the Nashville.

COMMERCIAL EFFECT OF THE NASHVILLE'S ARRIVAL.

[From the London Times (City Article), Nov. 22.]

At Lloyd's to-day the arrival of a Confederate war steamer at Southampton caused much excitement, and a large increase in the fature charge for year risks in United Sates resets it enticipated. The rate of insurance on the Jam's Wilson, now 131 days out from Melbourne, with 176,000, has advanced to twenty gimeas per cent. For the Canadian steamer North Briton thirty gimeas is charged, and for the Ample Saxon, which sarred subsequently for England, and is now a few days overdue, the increased rate of fifty shillings is demanded.

FELLING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

[From the London Times (Gity Article), Nov. 23.]

The English unds opered this morning at a decline of an eighth on aspeculative sates, supposed to have been made in consequence of the indication of a desire on the part of the American polligerents to drag Great Bertain into their dispute; but the absence of business, caused by the basiness of the weather, was probably a main cause of the duliness. Great confidence is entertained that our time achieves of every established point of international law will roader it impossible for us to be brought lett any complication.

Then the London Chronicle (City Article), Nov. 22.]

The effective wine interest in this country; but when to this is added the fact of her having taken possession and boart and American vessel, the Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New', ork, no greater distance off than latitude greatly increased.

quires that our colories should put themseless in a jossition in which they shay be able to maintain themselves steady and impassible amid whatever plange and violence may be passing around them?

SPERGH OF MR. SECRETARY LAYARD, M. P., ON ENGLAND'S POLICY IN AMERICA.

[From the Landon Times, Nov. 82.]

Last night Mr. Layard met his constituents in Taylor's Dept-silory, St. George's roat, Southwark. The meeting was very crowled, a large portion of the andlence consisting of workingmen. Mr. Newman occupied the chair, and was surrounced on the platform by a considerable number of the more influential electors of the borough.

Mr. Layard sattle-th believe the present is the first point in the content of the Allantic lave and my consistence on the other side of the Allantic lave in the present of the conduct of the House of C mmonst Last session there was certainly no lack of sympathy for America. Nobody ventured to bring the subject before the House. When Mr. Gregory, the member for Galway, impelled by a sense of pullic duty, wished to bring it on, he was implored by a momber of the opposition not to do so. Eve ylody feit as if it were a domestic calamity, and people spoke of it with bated breath. It is to be registed that the hought does sympathize with them. All of the American people to believe the domestic calamity, and people spoke of it with bated breath. It is to be registed that the thought each of the opposition not to do so. Eve ylody feit as if it were a domestic calamity, and people spoke of it with bated breath. It is to be registed that the thought leads to the probable with them. All of proclaim alcition at once would have been financially of the proclaim alcition at once would have been financially of the proclaim alcition at once would have been financially of the proclaim alcition at once would have been financially on the proclaim alcition at once would have been financially on the proclaim alcition at once when he was a large of the proclaim alcition at once would have been financially on the pr

be outraged in that manner? I see that some members of the opposition have been endeavoring to make political capital out of this Mexican expedition. One of them said the other day that the English government were going to send a force to Mexico to collect the bad debts of English subjects. That, of course, is an utter absurdity. We are not going to collect bad debts; English traders must take their own risks; but we are going to obtain redress for outrages committed on English subjects and English property. (Cheers.) We disclaim all wish to interfere in the government of the country; we repudiate all selfish objects; what we hope is that the biexican people may find means to establish a government sufficiently strong to maintain order and fulfil its engagements with foreign Powers. (Hear, hear.)

A few more words and I have done. I have heard it said that there has been a tory reaction in this country. I very much doubt whether that is so. There may have been a reaction against certain extreme opinions, but that is not a tory reaction.

LOHD STANLEY, M. P., ON THE SEPARATION OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH—WHAT THE UNION WOULD

WINDOW STREAMED, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1981.

WINDOW STREAMED, MONDA

in judgems, he affairs of any foreign country, and there is no country with regard to whose affairs that caution is more negogary than in the case of the United States. Thare are two cases which inevitably load to bies our sugment in regard to them. There are many cases with the proposition are naturally prelianced to the proposition of the proposition are naturally prelianced to judge in an unfavorable manner whatever difficis the great republican Power of the world. Then, again, there is another feeling quite as natural and more justifiable. There are many persons who have watched with uncausage, and even with anxiety, the grouth of a Power achoes increase in many persons who have watched with uncausage, and even with anxiety, the grouth of a Power achoes increase in most like and population has been more region than that J any Enguning of this late war, were almost in point 57 population has been more region to use their power in an arrogant and in a hostile spirit. Whatever in an arrogant and in a hostile spirit. Whatever in an arrogant and in a hostile spirit. Whatever in an arrogant and in a hostile spirit. Whatever in an arrogant and in a hostile spirit. Whatever in the spirit of the course of some special case that in forming it has considered to some proposition of use their power in an arrogant and in a hostile spirit. Whatever in the spirit of the provention of the spirit of the provention of the power of the provention of the proventi

Henr, hear.)
to much, get t'emen, for foreign affairs.

THE ENGLISH TORIES ON THE PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

[From the London Herald (Berby organ), Nov. 21.]

When secession was accomplished, the press and politicians of the North were unanimous in declaring that it could not possibly last for six months. The "robks" had, we were told, no resources of any kind—no men. no arms, no ships, no food, and, above ail, no money. The prophecy has been signally falsified. After six menths, of war the glory rests nowhere if not with the Confederates; the advantage certainly is theirs—secession is now an accomplished and irreparable fact. The beasts of the North, the depreciation of the South, have been equally belied. A very careful and impartial writer irrums the Economist that the Confederates have some fifty the sand more men under arms than have their antagonists. The Confederate privateers have proved the soarge and terror of Northern commerce. Statistics have shown that the people of the secence is lates raise, in ordinary years, rood enough for their own support, and have this year faised more than ever. THE ENGLISH TORIES ON THE PROCRESS OF THE RE-

The Revolution in Russia.

The Revolution in Russia.

GENERAL TODILEBEN AND THE DEFENCES OF WARSAW. [Warsaw (Nov. 15) correspondence of London Times.] It is difficult to form an idea of the regime which is at this moment in force in the kingdom of Poland and in Lithuania, Volhynia. Podoiri, and the Ukraine. White the midiary force in the high continually receiving reinforcements, other large bodies of troops are being concentrated on the frontiers of Poland, Galicia, the Ukraine and Austria. The fitteenth division of the fifth corps is already concentrated on the side of Bessa abia.

After the arrival of General Todicheon and of General Hansen at Zamose there was a council of war held at the quarters of General Soukhosanet, at which General Laders and the Generals on the staff of the army in Poland as sisted. After this council the General inspected the fortresses if the quadrilateral, between the Vistula, the Narew, the Bug and the Weppez. An enormous supply of provisions and military stores has been accumulated in the quadrilateral.

Fy means of these fortresses Russia commands the Austrian and Prussian provinces situated under the supe meridian. It is for that purpose that these two Powers have, during the last twenty-five years, constructed a line of fortresses from West to east.

After having arrested the Priests of the Catholic, Luthoran and Reformed churches, and even the administrator of the diocess of Warsaw, wide successed the Archbishop, the members of the delegation, public functionaries, landed proprietors and literary men, the Authorities are now arresting women.

The wife of M. Caropens, a nobleman of the government of Twer, accused of having published a plan for the emancipation of the peasants which oxeceded the government of Twer, accused of having published a plan for the emancipation of the peasants which oxeceded the government of Twer accused of having published a plan for the emancipation of the peasants which oxeceded the government of Twer accused of having published a plan for the eman

France.

The report that General Calcino had reached Paris was unfounded. He was still at Turin.

The Paris Miniture contradicts the recent rumors as to impending nunisterial modifications, and also the alloged terms of the negotiations between the Emperor and M. Fould on the entrance of the latter into the Cabinot.

A new order of the French Minister of Commerce gives facilities for the naturalization of English, Belgian and American vessels on the payment of certain duties. The purchase may be made in any part of the world, and the vessels so purchased may be employed for six months in any way on their way to France, instead of, as formerly, being compelled at once to proceed to a port in France for naturalization.

The Paris Patrie has an article on the "impossibility of disarmament" in the present state of European affairs, and the Paris correspondent of the London Tracs says the belief was gaining ground that there will be no disarmament by land or sea, and that all that will be done will be to allow some fifty or eixty thousand men to go home on leave.

The Bourse, on the 22d ultimo, was firm and helper

on leave.

The Bourse, on the 22d ultime, was firm and higher.
Rentes closed at 70.05.

Italy.

The Turin Opinione says:—The proposals for the partition of Italy, mentioned in the Daily News, originated
with Powers who have not the courage to itcourage to itcourage to the course themsoives either favorable or opposed to Italy, but who would
wish to pay a part in fourpean polities which their position does not permit them to assume.

The Italian Parliament was reopened at Turin on the
21st vit.

Ne Italian Parliament was responsed at Turin on the class vit. In the Chamber of Deputies Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council, explained the present state of the Roman question. He said that he has drawn up a plan of reconcilation between religion and liberty, and between the State and the church. He had requested the Emperor Napoleon to become mediator, but, owing to the little disposition to conciliation on the part of the Roman Court, the mediation had not been attended with any result.

Earon Ricasoli then and upon the table of the House documents relating to this project of arrangement. The project contains eleven articles, of which the following is a summary:

The Pope and the Cardinals are to preserve their dignity and inviolability.

and inviolability.

Full liberty is guaranteed to the Severeign Pontiff for his acts of Pivine right as chief of the church. The Pope is empowered to send a Nuncio to communicate with the bishops and the faithful, and to convene synods and councils without the intervention of the

government.

The king of Italy renounces his right in respect to ecclesiastical benefices. clesiastical benefices.

The Italian government also relinquish all right of interference in the nomination of bishors.

evenue.

The eleven articles are preceded by an address to the open, accompanied by a latter to the Cardinal Antonelli, equesting him to give the plan a favorable considera-

requesting him to give the leavest the following the filter definition.

A note addressed to Baron Ricaseli by the Chevalier de Nigra was also laid on the table of the House. It instructs the Sardinian Minister at Paris to request the good offices of France in order to bring this project before the Fope, and says that should the proposals it contains be rejected, the Italian government could not without difficulty restrain the impatience of the people, who claim Rome as their capital.

After the speech of Baron Ricasoll, an animated discus-sion took place on the state of things in the Neapolitan provinces. The Chamber resolved on discussing the state of things in Naples at the same time as the Roman ques-

RAGUSA, Nov. 24, 1861.

RAGUSA, Nov. 24, 1861. An official despatch states that the Pasha, with eight batteries, defeated eight thousand insurgents near Piva-after four hours fighting, with a loss of eight hundred killed. Turkish loss, one hundred killed and wounded. A umerous body of insurgent Montenegrins, who in-tended to invade Kaloshire, was repulsed after a bloody

have been removed. He assumes the command of the Fourth corps.

The bill levying a war tax on all the provinces has b

The Moniteur publishes a decree abolishing the entrance

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24, 1861. The steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool to-day.

(From the Manchester Gugardia (Giry Article), Nov. 23.]
There has been another decline of \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$ in the stock market to day (224), but without any especial signs of want of confidence. At the commencement of business several sales were effected, which were attributed to the sizes regarding the proceedings of the American near vestels, and as, owing to continuous heavy rain, there were scarcedy any other transactions during the day, nothing occurred subsequently to cause a raily. The tendency, however, seemed in that direction, money being in increased abundance both in the open discount market and the Stock Exchange. The quotations of consols from the commendance both in the open discount market and the Stock Exchange. The quotations of consols from the commendance to the close were 93% to 94 for money, and 92% to 92% ex-dividend for the sin of the form of the day, but partially railed bowards the close. Mexican marked 27%, but left off at 27% a 28%. Spanish certificates declined to 5%.

Railway stocks have been rather dull. About £50,000 in gold was bought by the bank to-day, (224.)

The murn from the Bank of England for the week ending the 20th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week.— £13,146.

Railway £10,750,757 (277 Increase.— £13,146.

Rother deposits. £10,750,756,753 Percense.— £13,146.

Gov't securities. £10,750,756,753 Percense.— £10,751.

On the other side of the account.

The bar silver by the West india packet was sold on the 18th for Bendard Halls of the account.

The bar silver by the West india packet was sold on the 18th for Bendard Halls week has shown a marked falling off, particularly for American georgistics. £10,750,753 Percense.— £10,831.

Corron.—The defand this week has shown a marked falling off, particularly for American descriptions, the total salgs of which only smought to 15,200 bales in the week, and, as the market bas been offering the fall of the previous was a sold on the 18th for Bendard Halls week has been after the form of the

THE LATEST MARKETS. The sales of cotton yesterday (saturday) were 5.000 bales, acquiding 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was more firm but quiet at unchanged quota-

Breadstuffs were quiet and firm.
Provisions were inactive.

Provisions were mactive.

Lonion, Nov. 24, 1861.

Consois closed last evening at 94 a 94% for money.

The interpretation of American stoks were—Limois Central shares, 304 a 80 discount; 5:16, 275 a 28.

Having, ov. 22, 1861.

Cotton.—Sales of the week, 3,750 and 187.

Cotton.—Sales of the week, 3,750 and 187.

Lonion of the contract is flat and a der. Total stock in the table of the contract is flat and a der. Total stock in the table of the contract is flat and a der. Total stock in the table of the contract is flat and a der. Total stock in the table of A LBION HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, 33 HUD-aon street, corner Charles. A cay com or 1 old Rooms to let, with or without Roard. Ro loss from \$1 to \$2 \$3. Sorra and Room, from \$1 to \$5 \$6, single p room. Married, from \$7 to \$11 per wees, including 2m, o.th, ex-

BOTEL ET RESTAURAN

DE L'UNION, NO. 30 O'REILLY STREET, HAVANA,

NO. 30 O'REILLY STREET, HAVANA, (Old number 195).

Situated in the centre of the city, near the Dominica and Plaza de Armas.

This old and well known House it one of the most popular and most patronized by strangers coming to Havana, from its proximity to the places of business and annaement. The table is furnished in the best style, suilicient to satisfy the most fastilious trate.

WATER CURE OR HOTEL BOARDING.—A NEW, as usually the strength of the control of the World o

LOAN OFFICES. A T NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET-MONEY TO BOAN TO any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jowerry, Jee, by the well known and old established ISAAC, Broker and Commission Morchant, No. 9 Chambers street. N. Bi-Ne business transacted on Saturday.

A T J. H. BARRINGER'S, 212 BROADWAY, ROOM 13.—This old established office advances the highest As. 13.—This old established ofter advances the lighest sums, or onys for cash. Merchandise, Diamonds, set or unset; Pearls, Watches, Plate, Optical Instruments, &c. 212 Broad-way, room 13, up states.

A THI GRAND STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Broadway Money advanced on Watches, Dismonds, A Broadway-Money advanced on Watches, Dishnonds, Jeweiry Pinte, Dry Goo's and personal property of even description, o. be upit and sold, by JOSEPH A JACKSON, auctioneer and broker.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET-MONEY LIBERALLY ry, pianus, segars, dry 200ds, &c. N. B.—l'awnbruk re-tickets bought. H. NEWTON, 77 Bleecker street, up stairs. A T 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMOND broker, makes liberal advances on Damonds, Watches, Jewelry, A., or buys them at full va. ue, at his private office, 66 Nassau street, room No. 2, up stairs. Business confidential.

I. JACOBS, 43 CEDAR STREET - ADVANCES MADE in sums to surt on Waters, Diamonis, Silver Place and other personal property, or bought for each, and a liberal price paid. Business strictly condential. Business of the decided way.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, bighest price. Person having oid Gold Orliver to solicannot do better than call on LOUIS ANRIGH. 723 Broadway.

MONEY LENT ON ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL PRO
perty to any amount on Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, &c. Goo's kept one year. For sale, a large
lot of unredsemed Watches and Gold Chains, Silverman,
&c. A. ADO'. PHUS. licensed pawnbroker, 429 Pearl street,
corner or Chambers.

\$20.000 TO ADVANCE, BY HENRY HYMAN, 490 monds and merchantise of every description, from \$10 and upwards. Merchants in want of money will do well to call, Business strettly confidential. EXPRESSES.

A. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE EXPRESS AND PACK-ing cotablishment, its West Eleventa street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Household furniture boxed and slapped to all parts of the world. Covered wagons for re-moving furniture to and from the country.